



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,

A few copies Brown's Dicti-
onary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, orna-
mented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound
and lettered.
July 27.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish
Lacens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately.

A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Espareilles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays:

Adrian and Orilla

Town and Country

The Trust

He Would if He Could

Time's a Tell-tale.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-
President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and
Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H.H. Brack-
enridge, 2 vol. 12, mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

**A New System of Domestic
Cookery,**

Formed upon principles of economy and ad-
apted to the use of private families.—Price
\$7 1/2 cents.

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

By LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 3d
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words
in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synonyms.

6. A dictionary of French homonyms.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries
of the French Academy, Boiste, Favard, Ca-
neau, Wailly, Trévoux, Nugent, Chambaud,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of
teaching language to man, applied to the
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two
handsome large 12mo. volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-
naldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.
GRAY.
May 28.

Alexandria Bank Stocks,
A few SHARES wanted,

BY

Jno. & Thos. Vowell.

July 21.

co3t.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of *Chesterfield's Letters*;
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will
please to return or call and pay for the
set.

ROBERT GRAY.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander
Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the
payment of a sum of money to the bank of
Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the
premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of Au-
gust next, a piece of ground with the houses
and improvements appertaining thereto, lying
on the south side of Duke street and west side
of Water street, being at the intersection of
the streets, extending on Duke street forty
feet, on Water street ninety one feet six inches
to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and
18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the
several payments negotiable at the bank of
Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a
deed of trust upon the property to secure the
payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

July 21.

dis

WILL BE PUBLISHED

IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A
SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
**AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES.**

Tending to shew that by a due encourage-
ment of these essential interests, the na-
tion will be rendered more respect-
able abroad and more prosper-
ous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

*The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-
lington.*

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed of extending this valuable
race of animals, for the benefit of the
country at large.

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.

Of Arlington House, in the District of Co-
lumbia.

At a time when the energies of the na-
tion seem awakened to the state of our for-
eign and domestic concerns, we conceive
that the important interests of Agriculture
and Manufactures should meet with a consi-
derable share of the public discussion. Cer-
tain it is, that at no period of our political
history could these national subjects excite
more interest or be more properly urged to
the notice of the public mind. The unsettled
and impending appearance of our foreign af-
fairs, and the present disturbed state of the
European world, renders it doubly necessary
for the citizens of America to cherish and
promote their domestic policy, whereby they
may derive those resources which are now
obtained from abroad and create wealth and
industry within themselves. Too long have
these important and patriotic interests been
neglected. The nation now feels their want,
and we trust will duly provide for their sup-
port. Government, hitherto engaged in other
concerns, will now cherish those domestic
institutions, which will preserve the nation's
dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are
about to issue to the public, it is not our pro-
vince to decide, but of the advantages to be
derived from its sale we would beg leave to
say every thing which a disinterested exertion
in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly
demands. And as the profits of this work,
after the expenses of publication are paid,
will be solely devoted to the purposes of the
Arlington Institution, we may hope and con-
fidently expect a liberal patronage from a
discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. States will please to
give this advertisement an insertion in their
respective papers, and such as demand it will
be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on
liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually
attended to.

Alex. 18th June, 1858.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with
her first child. Terms cash. She will not
be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7.

if

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice
order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine,
just received, and for sale, by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white rolls, flaxen Osa-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheet and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hhds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
macium and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to
the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, of-
fers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease
of the House he now occupies, having eight
years, from the first of December next, to
run; which for convenience, it is believed,
is excelled by none in the United States,
and from the proximity to the seat of govern-
ment, and the direct communication which
will be opened between the city and Alexan-
dria by the bridge across the Potomac and the
Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of
the best stands for business in the coun-
try, as the distance to the Capitol over the
bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the
Lease will be sold, if wanted, the whole of the
FURNITURE, as it now stands, together
with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS.
There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cam-
eron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, at-
tached to the House, (which renders it parti-
cularly commodious, as by that means the
property fronts on three streets) which will
be sold in fee simple, or leased for the re-
mainder of the time.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, in
centre of the square between King and
Meron streets, and fronting on Washin-
gton and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a
lic alley on one side, and an open space
cannot be built on on the other. For a
lic situation it is unequalled by any pro-
perty in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end
about half a mile from town and fronting on
the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, run-
ning back 250 feet, more or less. There are
improvements on the property adjoining it
on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the
George Town road, about half a mile from
town, in a very beautiful situation, containing
two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND,
Washington and Columbus streets, with
one quarter of a mile of town, well en-
closed with a post and rail fence, containing soil
thing less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, abo-
the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, con-
taining between one and two hundred acres,
adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high
state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new
post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosed
is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course)
with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which
will be sold in the stack or otherwise;
two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two
double barrows, a large and elegant roller,
of the best construction, six good farm horse
and every other article that can be wanted for
a well managed farm, together with 12 choi-
ce milch COWS, a fine buffalo BULL, for
head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS
of the very best breed that could be procur-
ed. Also some very VALUABLE SLAVES
they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George
Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK
four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are
requested to bring them forward for settle-
ment; and all persons indebted are desired
to make immediate payment, as no longer
indulgence can be given, my intended remov-
ed rendering it necessary that a full adjust-
ment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July 25.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Com-
pany are hereby notified, that an annual
meeting of the said Company will be held,
according to law, at Gadsby's tavern, in A-
lexandria, on MONDAY, the first day of
August next, when the proceedings of the Board
of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasu-
re receipts and disbursements since the last
general meeting, will be submitted to their
consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton

TREASURER

George-Town, July 6.

WITHERS & SANGSTER

Inform their friends, that they have re-
ceived from New-York and Philadelphia
A SUPPLY OF

Fancy & Summer Goods,

Which, with their former stock, re-
their assortment complete.

They request those who have made
orders, to call and settle them, as
are determined to sell for cash only.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

[From the Gazette of the United States.]

FRENCH DECREES & BRITISH ORDERS.

The deceptions which have been practised by the friends of the administration, in regard to the French decrees against neutral commerce and the British orders in council, have rendered it important to call the attention of the public to the subject, and to expose the misrepresentations of those whose systematic object is to palliate the outrages of one of the belligerent powers & to aggravate those of the other. To ask the partisans of France and of the administration to correct the misrepresentations would be useless and idle; but we do hope that all the editors of papers who wish the people to be correctly informed of the nature of our foreign relations, and of the real causes of our embarrassment and degradation, will lend us their aid, at this eventful period, in correcting the false impressions which have been extensively made by cunning misrepresentations.

It is every day asserted in the government papers, and has at length come to be very generally believed, even by men who wish for correct information, that Bonaparte's Berlin decree remained a dead letter, until it was stimulated into life and activity by the British orders in council—that previous to those orders it was never intended to be executed against the U. States.

The last Washington Monitor, an official paper of the cabinet, says:

"The Berlin decree was never carried into effect against neutrals (as has been proved by British merchants strictly examined at the bar of the house of Commons) before the English orders of council were issued in November last; and, indeed Napoleon could not have executed that decree against the Americans, who were the principal neutral, without risking a war with us, which it was far from being his desire then to provoke."

Mr. Brougham, an eminent counsellor, who appeared before the British house of Commons in support of certain petitions against the orders in council, declared:

"That there is not only no evidence of those measures [the French decrees] having been enforced, but every argument and every principle of the power of the enemy to urge them in some respects, and in others, to show that he had no desire to do so. Those few decrees of the enemy have been nothing but so much waste paper; in other words, they are a repetition of the ancient, unprofitable and vapid gasconade of the French government. These decrees had not, and could not, have any effect, but to evince to the world that Bonaparte had some desires which he could not gratify."

Mr. Baring, respectable and well informed as he is, has imprudently ventured to assert, in his pamphlet, that it is "a notorious fact" that no condemnation of an American vessel had ever taken place, under the Berlin decree, previous to the publication of the British orders.

Several witnesses examined at the bar of the British house of commons testified the same thing.

Mr. Wilson C. Nicholas, the leading ministerial member in the house of representatives of the United States, from the state of Virginia, in a circular letter to his constituents, holds the same language, and

Every democratic paper in the U. States has so long and so uniformly represented the execution of Bonaparte's decree against us, a retaliating measure occasioned by the British orders, that many honest and well informed men, staggered by such numerous assertions, have been induced to give up the point, and to acknowledge, that tho' France is the aggressor in words, our commerce is really undisturbed, and our rights unpaired until the British orders induced French emperor to enforce his decree against us, contrary to his original intention.

The whole of this is a gross delusion, and we shall easily dissipate from the mind of any one who will lend us his attention for a few moments, while we examine the subjoined official documents, which show that it was the original intention of Bonaparte to enforce his blocking decree against the commerce of the U. States; and that he actually did so enforce it, long before the publication of the British orders in council—an open violation of the acknowledged rights of nations and of his own solemn treaty with this country.

To prove this, and silence the adherents of the administration, we have only to attend to the dates of the following transactions:

The decree of Bonaparte, declaring the British islands, and their dependencies, in a

state of blockade, and forbidding all neutral commerce with them, was issued at Berlin, as is well known, on the 21st of November, 1806.

The British orders in council, declaring France and her dependencies in a state of blockade, were first published in the London Gazette on the 15th of November, 1807, and could not have been known in Paris, in the common course of communication, before the 25th of the same month, or, probably, the 1st of December.

On the 30th of May, 1807, more than six months before the issuing of the orders in council, the American ship *Horizon* was wrecked, by a storm on the coast of France near Morlaix, and the property, which was acknowledged to be bona fide American, was immediately seized and sequestered by the officers of the French government, on the ground that part of it was known to have come from the English manufactories or territory, and consequently liable to confiscation under the 5th article of the Berlin decree. After a variety of proceedings before subordinate tribunals, during which the property was held in sequestration, the subject was brought before the imperial council of prizes, at Paris, on the 16th of Oct. 1807, one month before the issuing of the British orders in council; and after discussing the defence set up by captain McClure, the American owner of the property, in which he argues that a confiscation would be contrary to the provisions of the treaty of 1800, and to the explanation of the Berlin decree, as given to Mr. Armstrong, by the minister of marine, in December, 1806, the council of prizes formally decreed, that

"The application of the 5th article of the before mentioned decree" [the Berlin decree] "to the Americans as to other people, results from the general terms of the article, and from the communication recently made by his excellency, the chief justice [le grand juge] relative to the ORIGINAL INTENTION of the sovereign."

Observe this. We have here an official and judicial declaration that the ORIGINAL INTENTION of the sovereign was, that the decree should apply to the Americans as to other people; and the council appeal to a recent communication from the chief justice to prove this original intention. Now let us see what that communication was, and whether the council of prizes gave it a fair construction. It is here inserted in its official form; and let it be remarked that it is dated more than two months before the British orders in council could possibly be known in Paris.

Extract of a letter from the Grand Judge, minister of justice, to the Imperial Attorney General for the council of prizes.

(TRANSLATION)

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1807.

"SIR,

"I have submitted to his majesty the emperor and king the doubts raised by his excellency the minister of marine and colonies, on the extent of certain dispositions of the imperial decree of the 21st Nov. 1806, which has declared the British isles in a state of blockade.

"The following are his majesty's intentions on the points in question:

"1. May vessels of war by virtue of the imperial decree of 21st Nov. last, seize, on board neutral vessels, either English property, or even all merchandize proceeding from the English manufactories or territory?"

"Answer.—His majesty has intimated that as he did not think proper to express any exception in his decree, there is no ground for making any in its execution in relation to any whomsoever (*à l'égard de qui que de peut être*). His majesty has postponed a decision on the question whether armed French vessels, ought to capture neutral vessels bound to or from England, even when they have no English merchandize on board."

(Signed) "REGNIER."

Here, then, we have the declaration of the emperor himself, as to his original intention; and he is induced to treat the inquirer quite cavalierly for supposing it necessary to ask such a question; inasmuch as his majesty "did not think proper to express any exception in his decree, there is no ground for making any in its execution in relation to any whomsoever." Yet our administration have the boldness to say, in their official paper, that Bonaparte did not originally intend to execute this decree against us, and that he could not execute it, before the issuing of the British orders, because it would be risking a war with us; though this very letter of Regnier was officially communicated to congress by the President himself. "There is no ground," says the Emperor, for making any exception in the execution of the decree."

—and we urged in this Gazette, from the beginning, that there was no ground for expecting any such exception, notwithstanding

the letter of general Armstrong, in which he says "je pense," "I suppose that the decree is not intended to infringe any of the stipulations of the convention of 1800;" at the same time frankly acknowledging that he knew nothing of the matter, and that if our minister wished for authentic information upon the subject, the prince of Benevento (Talleyrand) could give him full satisfaction. No application was ever made by our minister to this source of official information, or any remonstrance against this atrocious violation of our treaty and our rights. The answer of the minister of marine, the "je pense," was communicated by our president to congress, as a sovereign balm for the wound which had been thus wantonly inflicted upon our national honor; and there the thing rested.

Let us now return to the imperial council of prizes in the case of the *Horizon*. After establishing the fact, as we have seen, that the original intention of the emperor was, to make no exception to his decree in favor of the U. S. they proceeded to pronounce sentence upon the cargo of the *Horizon* in the following words:

"With respect to the merchandize or the cargo which, from the result of the examination, shall be known to have come from the English manufactories or territory these it [the council of prizes] has confiscated for the profit of the state, by virtue of the 5th article of the decree of the 21st Nov. 1806, the whole to be sold," &c.

"Done at the imperial council of prizes, sitting at Paris this 16th of Oct. 1807.

(Signed) "BERLIER,
"President la Côte Reporter."

This single decision puts the whole question at rest; for it is not to be considered as a decision upon the merits of the individual case of the *Horizon* simply: it is settling the principle which is to govern all other cases of a like nature. It is a declaration by the highest authority of the government, not merely that so much American property on board the *Horizon* as had been purchased in England, was good prize; but that all American property in France, whether captured on the ocean by the cruisers of France, seized in her ports, or wrecked on her coast, if it had ever been purchased from Great Britain or any of her possessions, was, upon the same principle good prize, and to be "confiscated for the profit of the state," in whatever way it may have been introduced into France, whether voluntarily or by an inevitable act of God. It also decides the point, not that such property had, at the time of pronouncing the sentence, become liable to seizure and confiscation, but that it had been so from the moment of issuing the Berlin decree. It decides that the seizure which was made on the first of June, more than half a year before the existence of the British orders, was a lawful seizure, and that the property from the moment that it touched the French territory, became vested in the state by virtue of the Berlin decree. If any possible case could have formed an exception to the application of the rule, it would have been the very one of the *Horizon*, which was forced into France by stress of weather.

On the 18th September, more than two months before the British orders in council could be known at Paris, we find an official letter from the minister of the interior to Mr. Faugat, merchant at Bordeaux, in answer to a letter written in his own name and that of other merchants of Bordeaux, the object of which was to obtain the admission of the American ship *George Washington* which had been taken into Plymouth by an English ship of war. The minister says:

"Different reclamations of that nature having been submitted to the emperor [no new thing therefore] his majesty, confirming the dispositions of his decree of the 21st November, 1806, has recently prescribed its strict execution. It is impossible for me, after this decision, to grant your request. I therefore remit to you the piece, which was annexed to it—inviting you to communicate my answer to the merchants who, with you, had signed the memorial.

"I salute you,

(Signed)

"CRETET."

Again: on the 24th of September, at least two months before any knowledge of the British orders in council could be had in Paris, an official correspondence took place respecting the Berlin decree, between our minister general Armstrong, and Champagny the French minister of foreign relations, in which general Armstrong enquires "particularly whether it be his majesty's intention in any degree to infract the obligations of the treaty now subsisting between the U. States and the French empire."

The minister of foreign relations replies in the following words:

"The provisions of all the regulations and treaties relative to a state of blockade have

appeared applicable to the existing circumstances, and it results from the explanation which have been addressed to me by the imperial procureur general of the council of prizes, that his majesty has considered every neutral vessel going from English ports with cargoes of English merchandize, of English origin, as lawfully seizable by French armed vessels.

"The decree of blockade has been issued eleven months. The principal powers of Europe, far from protesting against its provisions, have adopted them. They have perceived that the execution must be complete to render it more effectual; and has seemed easy to reconcile these measures with the observance of all treaties, especially at a time when the infractions by England of the rights of all maritime powers, render the interest common, and tend to unite them in support of the same cause."

"Accept, &c.

(Signed) "CHAMPAGNY."

"His Excellency general Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary United States."

Take notice, that all this was officially said to our minister in France, a month or more before the French government could be apprised of the English order in council, & was subsequently communicated to congress by the president. Still the administration have the assurance to reiterate the language of the French government by saying that this outrage was occasioned by the "infractions by England of the rights of maritime powers," and by imposing upon the people of this country a belief that these infractions consist in the British orders in council, which were not issued for a considerable time afterwards.

Such was the conduct of the French government towards this country, previous to the issuing of the British orders. Numerous other instances might be mentioned of American vessels seized in France before the British orders were issued, and held in sequestration to this day: and every merchant knows what a sequestration in France amounts to. If there had not been, therefore, a formal decision of condemnation, still the very seizure and sequestration of so much property was outrage sufficient, and ought to have prompted our government to make immediate and rigorous efforts for obtaining redress.

Let us now see what was the conduct of the vassal nations of France. Immediately after the promulgation of the Berlin decree, the king of Holland, as he is called, and the king of Prussia, issued similar decrees. In the month of Feb. 1802, eight months before the English government published their orders in council, the king of Spain, a mere tool of France, published a decree similar to that of Berlin, which he concludes in the following remarkable words:

"Finally, his majesty, conformable to the ideas of his ally, the emperor of the French, declares in his states the same law as his imperial majesty, on principles of reciprocity and propriety, has promulgated under date of the 21st of Nov. 1806."

Under the decree which expressly professes to be conformable to the ideas of the emperor of the French, very numerous seizures and confiscations of American vessels immediately took place in various parts of Spain. As early as July 1807, four months before the existence of the British orders in council, the *Sea Nymph*, as has already been mentioned by an able writer in this Gazette, was condemned at Porto Cavallo. Her cargo was assorted: the British manufactures were separated from the rest and confiscated under the Berlin decree, without any other cause being assigned.

Thus it appears from official documents in the possession of our government, that we for twelve months passively acquiesced in the existence of the Berlin decree, before the issuing of the British orders: and that during at least half that time, seizures and confiscations of American property were continually taking place in the ports of France and the countries under the control of Bonaparte. With what face then could our president declare in his message at the opening of the last session of congress, that, with all other nations of Europe except England, "our harmony has been uninterrupted, and commerce and friendly intercourse have been maintained on their usual footing?"

All this proves incontestably, that there is in our government a mysterious, and alarming partiality for France, which induces them, as far as lies in their power, to persuade the people that they have experienced from that quarter nothing but "friendship and liberality;" while they attempted to trace all our sufferings, and embarrassments, and national disgraces to Great Britain; whereas the government of Great Britain frankly declared to our minister soon after the publication of the Berlin decree, that

should our expectations, that decree, to adopt ret defence. It is that w of it, without sist it; and de 3.

So far is it that those or ple which ga decree, that the execution was express the cause of very nature they app sure, diance The plain Eng itself to future be per France or he into the terr whatever, us that you neve of her coloni Though the p now, if it eve legance to contaminated cate it for my wherever I ca and laws of standing.

Such was the decree, and it ceeded to car execution. of commercis England issue are insubstant not like the de They cry to F really in came to be, mere suffer the Am ticles purchas as they quietly allow you to r own colonies tion to you." substance and cil about which and which Be ration of war tell us that his marked by no ship."

The conclu that the Fren against us for sion, occas which led to the part of F surrender of a rights which loved with hot a firm and ma our government which Bonap regulate our con declaring with we might be pe

Alexand

TUE

Our city has past with the p Mandarin and his object in vi an exemption embargo, so as vessel for Chin collected in this forty or fifty th we hear, various liar nature co one of these, a nodes of thinka Mandarin's fath his death may ording to the confusions of v tains, in case of re. (This ne xious to re their physio are very peculi dres and exte exactly with the any and painte of their cou gravity, benevol

Extract of a letter man, residing in the Territory of Virginia. The circum cantile house

should our government, contrary to their expectation, acquiesce in the execution of that decree, Great Britain would be obliged to adopt retaliating measures in her own defence. We waited one whole year and found that we did acquiesce in the execution of it, without so much as attempting to resist it; and then issued her retaliating orders.

So far is it from being true, therefore, that those orders were the vivifying principle which gave life and vigor to the Berlin decree, that the acquiescence of neutrals in the execution of that decree against them was expressly assigned in the preamble, as the cause of issuing the orders. In their very nature, as well as in the language, they appear to be simply a retaliating measure, diametrically opposed to the decree. The plain English of the decree is, addressing itself to America: "You shall not in future be permitted to sell your property in France or her dependencies or to bring it into the territory under any circumstances whatever, unless you at the same time prove that you never bought it of England or any of her colonies, upon pain of confiscation. Though the property may be bona fide yours now, if it ever belonged to a man owing allegiance to the British government, it is contaminated, and I will seize and confiscate it for my own proper use and behalf, wherever I can lay my hands on it, treating and laws of nations to the contrary notwithstanding."

Such was virtually the language of the decree, and the emperor immediately proceeded to carry this outrageous threat into execution. After submitting to this species of commercial warfare for twelve months, England issues her orders in council, which are in substance addressed to her enemy, and not like the decrees to a friendly neutral. They say to France: "Well, as you were really in earnest in what we at first supposed to be mere gasconading, as you will not suffer the Americans to trade with you in articles purchased from us or our colonies, and as they quietly submit to your assumed power of regulating their commerce, we will not allow you to receive the productions of your own colonies or of the countries in subjection to you." This is actually the whole substance and amount of the orders in council about which such a noise has been made, and which Bonaparte has said was a declaration of war against us, while his partisans tell us that his conduct towards us has been marked by nothing but "liberality & friendship."

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that the French decree of Berlin, executed against us for twelve months without opposition, occasioned the orders in council, which led to further acts of aggression on the part of France, and ended in the tame surrender of all our rights upon the ocean; rights which we might to this day have enjoyed with honor and profit to ourselves, had a firm and manly opposition been made by our government to that insulting outrage, by which Bonaparte took upon himself to regulate our commerce for us, by insolently declaring with whom, and in what manner we might be permitted to carry it on.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 26.

Our city has been honored for a few days past with the presence of a CHINESE Mandarin and Merchant, with his secretary. His object in visiting this place is to obtain an exemption from the restrictions of the embargo, so as to be permitted to charter a vessel for China, to carry back his property, collected in this country to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars. There are, we hear, various circumstances of a very peculiar nature connected with this request. One of these, as characteristic of national modes of thinking, is worth stating. The Mandarin's father being ninety years old, his death may be daily looked for. According to the usages of the disciples of Confucius of which he is one, his remains, in case of his death, cannot be interred, in the absence of his son, in less than 7 days. This necessarily renders his son very anxious to return.

His physiognomy, dress and manners are very peculiar and interesting. Their dress and external characters correspond exactly with the representations of the stationary and painter; the leading characteristics of their countenance and manners are gravity, benevolence and mildness.

(Nat. Intel.)

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman, residing in Claiborne County, Mississippi Territory, to his friend in Madison County, Virginia.

dertaken, and actually commenced, building some large craft at Port Gibson has excited considerable speculation. One of those boats is inconsiderable forwardness, and appears to me to be calculated for navigating the coast of America. She is to be decked, has sixty feet keel and about eight feet hold, with about fifteen feet beam, is built very sharp and appears well calculated to sail fast. There are a number of hands employed in the building of this vessel, and I was informed that as soon as this one is timbered another is to be laid on the stocks. How many are to be built I know not—for what use I cannot pretend to say. They appear to me, not calculated for the navigation of the Mississippi. The master builder has promised the gentlemen and ladies of Port Gibson, a ball in the cabin as soon as the vessel is finished, and Mississippi barges have not generally ball rooms in their cabins, you know."

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated June 27th to a gentleman in N. York.

Two revolutions have taken place in Spain, since the 15th of March. One preceded the abdication of the old king in favor of the prince of Asturias—The other, the resignation of the prince in favor of his father, and as they could not agree among themselves, they went to Bayonne to submit their differences to the decision of Bonaparte, who has laid violent hands on the whole family, including the Prince of Peace, and several of the grandees, and keeps them all prisoners. He has made the king appoint Murat lieutenant general of the kingdom. Murat is in Madrid with 54,000 men, they say; but I don't believe he has 30,000. The provinces have revolted against their authority, and against the authority of Charles, proclaimed Ferdinand VII. lawful king, and called on all faithful Spaniards to take up arms in defence of their religion and their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville, and in Andalusia alone 150,000 men are in arms. It would appear they rise in mass, and massacre all who do not wear the cockade, which the council has ordered every man to wear. We are before now I suppose in possession of Cadiz, and the Spanish navy, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust to admiral Purvis and gen. Spencer, whose expedition, it now appears, was sent out to favor the king's emigration to Mexico, six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbor; but they are completely in jeopardy—not a man dare go on shore, and admiral Purvis is in their rear with 14 ships. The populace of Cadiz tore old Soland the governor to pieces, on suspicion of his being in the French interest. The French merchants are all on board the French ships, and the only means of saving their lives is to surrender themselves to Purvis, for if they landed, they would be hunted like wild beasts by the people—Such was the state of Spain on the 6th of June.

MR. SNOWDEN,

As the following, from the Aurora, contains useful information for our agricultural brethren, please to give it a place in your useful paper, and oblige

July 25.

On the cultivation of Turneps.

Memorandum—1803, August 17—Sowed turneps among Indian corn after the last ploughing, and harrowed the seed in—ground good—the season remarkably dry, the turneps exceeded in quantity and size any seen in the neighborhood—we had them fit for use by the 10th September. I had burnt the dry grass on the ground early in the spring, and perhaps the ashes was of great use, there was about two bushels of plaster sown on the corn broadcast per acre, previous to the turneps being sowed.

I found afterwards that the slightest dressing of the ground with ashes, had a most powerful effect, and that harrowing the turneps was of great use to them. Since the above experiment, I have seen a middling crop raised among Indian corn, on a light soil, without the application of plaster, except the small quantity usually put on the hills of the corn shortly after it came up.

I send you these notes, in consequence of seeing Mr. M. Mahon's excellent observations on turneps—in hopes some of my old neighbors, as well as farmers in general, may supply themselves with so valuable a root, in any quantity they wish, for the trifling expence of the seed and one bushel gypsum per acre—the ground being already prepared by dressing their Indian corn, requires no additional trouble; and experience has shewn that the farmer is well repaid for the plaster used in broadcast over the corn.

From the New-York Evening Post

THE great mass of events which characterize every day's existence, never discover to us their secret, operative principles—they constitute the bare outlines and shadow of human action. The revolutions which have for so many centuries agitated the greatest part

of the civilized world, have hitherto had little or no effect upon the political relations of the United States; what will be the effect of that influence which they are now destined to have on this quarter of the globe, the spirit of prophecy itself will never be able to determine.

We need, however, no Utopian speculations on our relations to persuade the American people that they are in danger from the exorbitant ambition of France. It is one maxim of political economy, a maxim, which the dignity of every government has partially engendered, that no actual sacrifices or precautions should be made for any supposed hostility which any other government may meditate. But at the present crisis when so many actual innovations have been made upon our independence in the very face of the community, and when the representatives of the nation have made so many solemn appeals to the magistrates of the people; it would be a still greater want of national dignity not to believe that they are meant to sound and appeal us in our security. It was originally a caprice which cherished the idea of an eternal amity with France; but it must be a frenzied madness which cannot believe that the lurking hostility of this nation has already had recourse to an open violation of the laws of nations. We are threatened with a war, we know not from whom, is the indignant but inspired language of both parties. If then, we are forced into a war, where is our navy to annoy and retaliate, or where even are our fortifications to prevent us from insult and retaliation? What infatuation is it which in one breath declares we shall have war, and in the next, that we shall make no effort to shield ourselves from aggression? Such a caprice, may well be termed an idolatrous caprice; a caprice, to which the gentlemen of the present administration have endeavored to prostrate all our dearest and most sacred immunities. The national energy will call forth some new and unexampled measures; the public tranquillity itself which has too long been absorbed in political faction, will demand some new and decisive measures to restore it to its equilibrium. It is the calamity of a great nation which now calls for the decisive tone of public spirit; a nation on whose political life or death depends the existence of empires to come; nay, which constitute one great pillar of support to the very civilization of the world. Great Britain alone of the European nations, has been enabled to withstand the shock and to remain formidable amid these violent commotions. The resources of Great Britain, seem chiefly to be derived from her insular situation, her tranquillity within, and her vast external relations, which have grown up and multiplied with her national improvement, have long formed the barrier of her security and protection. The solid fabric of Russian greatness has already been made to tremble—many ancient kingdoms and states have been annihilated in rapid succession; the gigantic power of French despotism will at one pause of its career strike amazement and dismay through the American mind. We have now sunk into a senseless apathy when the very spirit of freedom could reanimate these sacred attributes of our souls which would bind us in an eternal union to our own welfare.

I suspect that a great part of that vast mass of corruption which is prevalent in the country, and which may be said already to have almost overflowed the ordinary measure of national corruption, may be ascribed to the influences of French philosophy and French politics. The nations of this earth will ever have reason to deprecate that awful preponderance in their political relations which the policy of that nation has almost already effected.

Notwithstanding the United States of America is an enlightened nation, notwithstanding peace, happiness and tranquility reign within: yet her national freedom and independence may soon be swallowed up in that same vast vortex of ambition which has already swallowed up the political relations of all the continental powers in Europe.

The energy of our government is something like what the energy of the Batavian republic was before the year 1800; yet that enlightened and virtuous republic has fallen long before the military despotism and house of Bourbon and Braganza.

AN AMERICAN.



FROM WASHINGTON CITY,

Informs the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he will be at Mr. Gadaby's, for a few days, where he may be consulted in the line of his profession.

A few boxes of best DEATRIFICE may be had by applying as above.

July 23.

Cash for Salt-Petre.

I WILL GIVE the best Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York market price, in cash, for single refined pure country Salt Petre.

A. C. Cazeneuve.

July 26.

col2t

For Sale,

A likely NEGRO WOMAN, with two children. Terms—twelve months credit, the purchaser giving a note negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved endorsement—Enquire of the Printer.

July 26.

3aw3w

Turnep Seed for Sale.

The subscriber has fresh Turnep Seed of the following kind:—The Red Top, White Norfolk, Anove and round rooted Winter Turneps, the latter sort very well adapted for feeding cattle, and the seed proper to sow this season—Spinage, Cresses, Radish, kail Lettice, and a general assortment of Garden Seed

ALSO,

Bulbous Roots, Hyacinth, assorted, Tulip do. Narcissus do. Double Jonquel, Persian Iris, &c.

Peter Billy,

Lower end of Pitt-street.

July 26.

3t

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

No postponement on account of the weather.

SECOND NIGHT OF CINDERELLA

On TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1803.

Will be presented a COMEDY, in five acts,

called

THE WONDER—

A Woman Keeps a Secret!

Don Lopez,	Mr. Bray.
Don Felix,	Mr. Wood.
Frederick,	Mr. Miller.
Don Pedro,	Mr. Francis.
Col. Briton,	Mr. Cone.
Gibby, (a Scotchman.)	Mr. McKenzie.
Lissardo,	Mr. Jefferson.
Alguazil,	Mr. Briers.
Vasques,	Mr. Seymour.
Soldier,	Mr. Harris.

Doana Violante,	Mrs. Wood.
Doana Isabella,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Flora,	Mrs. Francis.
Inis,	Mrs. Seymour.

To which will be added, a Grand Allegorical, Pantomimic, Spectacle, called,

CINDERELLA;

OR,

The Little Glass Slipper.

Invented by Mr. Byrne, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, upwards of 100 nights, the two last seasons, to overflowing houses, and at Philadelphia, with unbounded applause.

With New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations in the Pantomime got up under the direction of Mr. Francis.

The Dances composed by Mr. Francis. With the original Music by Mr. Kelly.

IMMORTALS.

Hymen,	Mr. Harris.
Cupid,	Mast. Scriven.

Venus,	Mrs. Seymour.
Nymph,	Miss Hunt.

MORTALS.

Prince,	Mr. Cone.
Pedro, servant to the Sisters,	Mr. Jefferson.

The Sisters,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Cinderella,	Mrs. Francis.
	Mrs. Wilmot.

Scene first, represents the Bower of Venus with a richly ornamented Sailing Boat, garlands of Roses, &c.—Dance of Cupids, &c. A bright Cloud appears, which ascends with Venus, the Nymphs, &c.

Scene 2d—the Prince's Palace—Statue of Diana in the centre.

Scene 4th—Cinderella's Kitchen, which changes to an elegant apartment—the dresser to a toilet—a pumpkin to a rich carriage—and four white mice into four horses, richly caparisoned.

Scene 7th—A Splendid Ball Room—grand Banquet, Dance, &c.

Scene 9th—Grotto changes to a splendid Car, in which Cupid ascends.

Scene 11th—The Prince's Palace changes to the Bower of Venus, and the Throne on which Cinderella stands, to the Altar of Hymen.

On Thursday, WILD OATS; with the Spoiled Child.

Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery, Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at R. Gray's book-store, at the following prices:
 Whole Tickets, \$ 5 50
 Half do. 3 00
 Quarter do. 1 50
 Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in payment for Ticket in this, July 13.

Scheme of a Lottery.

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.

Prize of	5000 Dollars is	5000
1 —	2500 —	2500
2 —	1500 —	3000
4 —	750 —	3000
10 —	300 —	3000
20 —	150 —	3000
40 —	75 —	3000
80 —	30 —	2400
200 —	20 —	4000
500 —	10 —	3000
3000 —	6 —	30,000

6168 Prizes amounting to Dollars 75,000
 11222 Blanks—Sum raised 15,000
 including expense, \$

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without deduction.

The drawing will positively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. Tickets at \$5 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY'S BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expense. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

I want to hire a negro fellow that understands something of gardening as well as farming.

R. T. Hooe.

July 13.

A Third Dividend

IN THE CASE OF JAMES SMITH, Has been declared of five per cent, on all claims legally proved, payable by the subscribers at Dumfries, in 30 days from the 30th of June last.

Timothy Brundidge,

Assignee.

July 12.

Forty Dollars Reward.

Ran away, on the 17th of this instant, a yellow negro man, named CHARLES, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, lame in his hip, occasioned by a fall from a horse, the right leg somewhat shorter than the other causes him to limp badly—he has also a large scar in between his fore finger and thumb, cut by the point of a scythe on the right hand: he is a shoemaker by trade—his clothing is unknown. He is an artful fellow and perhaps will endeavor to get on board of some vessel, that sails to and from Alexandria. If taken within twenty miles, twenty dollars, thirty miles thirty dollars, and if more the above reward, if brought home to his master living in Prince Georges, County near Upper Marlborough, fifteen miles from Alexandria.

Eliza Berry.

July 23.

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL the HOUSE wherein I live on the corner of Washington and King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21, and 24 months.

Robert Young.

July 13.

Just Published,

For sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, The American Register;

General Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.
 The American Artillerist Companion. Not 3. Price Two Dollars.
 July 11.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO MAN—he is an accustomed working man and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22.

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale, in the town of Port-Tobacco, Charles county, at the court-house, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the second day of the next August term of Charles county court, which commences on the 4th Monday of August next—a parcel of LAND, late the property of John D. Scott, deceased, being part of a tract of land called Foynton Manor, lying upon a branch of Nanjemoy Creek, on the post road leading to Nanjemoy from Port Tobacco, near the Hill Top, and about seven miles from Port Tobacco.

This land consists of about 800 acres, of which between 50 and 100 acres are well timbered, about 20 acres are in marsh, and the remainder arable and very productive.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall give bond with sufficient security to pay the purchase money in twelve months from the sale. It will be sold entire or in parcels as may best suit the persons inclined to purchase.

Francis Key, Trustee.

July 1.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the retirement of James H. Hooe from the concern of Robert T. Hooe and Co. which has hitherto been carried on by the subscribers; the same business will be prosecuted under the same firm, by Robert T. Hooe and John Muncester, with whom the settlement of the old concern remains.

Robert T. Hooe,
 James H. Hooe,
 John Muncester.

July 15—19.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick House and Lot, well calculated for business and the accommodation of a family, situate at the corner of Prince and Washington streets, in an airy & healthy part of the town.—Possession given on the first day of August next.—Apply to Phil/ Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

July 11.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directors,
 GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

3w

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified, that the second instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by the President and Directors of this said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 26th day of August next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
 G. Beneale, President.

July 23.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
 NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
 On Prince Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's wharf.

For terms apply to,
 Robert Brocket.

June 1.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay ALSO,

THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied by Mrs. WILSON.

Apply to
 Eliza Wilton, or
 Robert I. Taylor.

July 22.

Lemmons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
 And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
 Mould Candles in small boxes, of super quality,
 Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

cof

Young Hyson Tea, Manufactured Tobacco, &c. &c.

16 qr. chests young Hyson Tea,
 First quality Chewing Tobacco,
 Common do. from the manufactories at Richmond, in whole and half kegs, warranted.

Mess Beef, in whole and half barrels—which will be sold low to close sales,
 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 14 English Crown Glass, in half boxes,
 50 hds. retailing Molasses,
 A few hds. well flavored Jamaica Spirits,
 New-England Rum, in hogsheads.
 10 hds. good Sugars, &c.

For sale, on moderate terms, by

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 11.

cof

NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c.

Just Received, & for Sale, by

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King-street.

AN Antidote to the miseries of the Human Life, in the History of the Widow Placid, and her daughter Rachel.

Owenson's Lay of an Irish Harp.

Romney Robinson's Poems.

The Sacred Classics embellished with beautiful Heads and other Engravings, consisting of the Pilgrims Progress, Hervey's Meditations, Addison's Evidences of Christianity, Dodd's Thoughts on Death and in Prison, Blackmore on Creation, Death of Abel, Young's Centaur, and Mrs. Rowe's Devout Exercises and Letters, moral and entertaining.

The Register of Arts, or a Compendious View of some of the most useful modern Discoveries and Inventions.

Skinner's Primitive Truth and Order, with a defence of Episcopacy.

Bard's Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

Burns's Observations on Abortion.

Travels from Italy to England by Marquis de Salvo.

Corinna or Italy, by Madame de Stael.

Baring's Inquiry into the Orders in Council.

Britain independent of Commerce.

Bell's British Theatre, in 22 volumes, call gilt with elegant frontispieces, vignettes, &c.

J. Johnson's edition of the Poets of Great Britain. 31 vols. call, gilt.

Wild Irish Girl.

Modern Chivalry, 2 vols.

Domestic Cookery.

Selected Music, containing 186 of the most fashionable Songs, Airs, Duets, &c with Accompaniments for the Piano Forte—price 4 dollars, bound.

A variety of New Music, German Flutes and Fifes.

July 21.

co3t

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber about five weeks since, an apprentice to the chair-making business, named GEORGE GREEN, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—The above reward will be paid for delivering him to his master.

Ephraim Evans.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said boy, at their peril.

July 11.

law3t

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek,

December 9—(15.)

N.B. If I don't rent the fine stand will give good wages to a young man with a family.

lawtf

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rape do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; botant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; coppers; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and mushrooms, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has received in addition to his former stock,

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Leaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

TEAS,

particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Maize,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

WINE &

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, deer brand

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, duck

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flax

indigo, allum, coppers, madder, brimstone

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

English and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing

tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a super

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every

article in his line—the whole of which have

collected with care, and will be disposed of

the very lowest terms

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